Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, October 14, 1818.

Volume 29) *(Number 1480.*

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, *at the Suit of WOOMABOYE Widow and Executrix of the late BALLAJEE SHAMSETT.*

AGAINST.

MADOBA WISSWANATHJEE & WASSOODEW WISSWANATHJEE, Sons & Executors of the late WISSWANATHJEE WITTOJEE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Thursday the 15th day of October instant at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by Public Outcry on the Premises the undermentioned Property of the abovenamed Defendant.

Lot. 1st. A Chaul or Range Situated without the Town Walls near the Mumbadavie Church.

Lot. 2d. A House and Garden Situated a Bhoycullah, opposite SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT, House.

G. W. MIGNAN, SHERIFF.

BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE 12th October 1818.

Sales by Auction

TO MORROW THE 15TH INSTANT, *And following days,* THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES *WILL BE SOLD* WITHOUT RESERVE at

Loughlin's

AUCTION ROOMS, *viz.*

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, consisting of Dining Tables, Side Boards, Chairs, Cloaths Presses, Couches, Sofa Tables, Book Cases, a collection of Books, a few beautiful coloured Prints &c. &c.

The Sale to commence each day at 11 o'Clock forenoon.

Bombay, 14th October, 1818.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD *BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,* AT THE

GODOWN

OPPOSITE THE

Admiralty House

OR NEXT TO

Framjee Cawasjee's

OFFICE

On Thursday next, the 15th Instant, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

AN Assortment of Glass Ware, Consisting of Engraved Table Shades, Engraved Plated Bottom, Pillar Shades, Double Branch Wall Shades, Tumblers, and Glasses of Sorts, Confectionary from HOFFMAN, Contisting of Jams, Jellys Mamlet & Bottled Fruits, of Sorts. Gentlemans, and youths Hats, Children Hats, Boots, some Blue Painted China Ware, Table Service Sets, a few very Elegant Painted, and Gilt Edged, Tea, Sets, and some very Elegant, Desert Services, &c. a few 25 Catty Boxes of Hyson Green and Skin Tea.

Terms of Sale Ready Money, and Goods to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 14th October, 1818.

BENGAL MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM: 29TH AUGUST, 1818.

The occupation of the Territories heretofore belonging to the late Peishwa, being completed by the reduction of the last Fortress of that Prince in Kandeish, the Governor General in Council indulges himself in the gratifying task of communicating his applause to the Officers by whom the conquest has been achieved.

Though the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone does not strictly come within the description, he has had too marked a personal share in the Military operations, of that quarter, and has too signally promoted their success by the generous example of his intrepidity, in exigencies the most perilous, to be omitted when praise is given to the conduct and valour of the army. But beyond this participation in the dangers of the troops, Mr. Elphinstone had in his capacity of Commissioners so great a part in guiding the application of the force, that the favorable issue is to be mainly ascribed to his ability in its direction.

Brigadier General Munro has splendidly exhibited, how apparently insufficient means may be rendered adequate by judgment and energy. His subjugation of Fortress after For ress, and his securing every acquisition, with numbers so unproportioned to the extent of his endeavours, is the most unquestionable evidence of his talents. Lieutenant Colonel Newall has entitled himself to much approbation in his execution of the Brigadier General's instructions. The approaching retirement from active duty of Brigadier General Munro, is a subject of deep regret to the Governor General in Council, whose mind will retain a lasting impression of his singular merits and services through a long distinguished career.

To Brigadier General Doveton, high commendation is due for the general tone of his exertions in wearing down the Army of Bajee Row, as soon as he could take part in the pursuits; nor are his services at Nagpore unconnected with that object. As his discomfiture and dispersion of the Rajah's Army under the walls of that capital deprived the Peishwa of material resource, he must be considered as having importantly contributed to the success of the principal undertaking.

The merit of Brigadier General Smith is not prominent only in the indefatigable activity of his efforts in the outset of the war to chastise the profligate treachery of the Peishwa, or in the judicious gallantry displayed, when he, with his Cavalry, attacked the enemy at Ahna, on the 20th of February; but great and continued skill is manifest in the details of those persevering movements through which he at length forced Bajee Row to quit his own dominions, with a broken spirit and a discomfited army; and to seek another current of fortune by junction with the Nagpore Rajah, The uniform tenor of Brigader General Smith's procedure has been admirable, and his Lordship in Council has marked with peculiar approbation, the strict attention to discipline and the unceasing regard for the welfare and security of the inhabitants of the country, in which his operations were carried on, which have marked the whole course of Brigadier General Smith's command.

A Zeal, no less active, evidently animated Brigadier General Pritzler, though it had not equal scope. His success in the capture of many strong and important Fortresses advanced materially the objects of the Campaign; and his destruction of Bajee Row's Infantry at Sholapore, under the direction of Brigadier General Munro, was a service not only brilliant, but of essential consequence towards the speedy termination of the contest.

The conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Boles, Lieutenant Colonel Deacon, and Lieutenant Colonel Elridge, in the portions which they had to fulfil of the above operations, bears a stamp highly creditable.

The rapid succession of Fortresses, including many of high reputation and remarkable strength, sundued by Lieutenant Colonel Prother in the Concan, with an inconsederable force, sufficiently testifies the eminent exertions of that officer and the claims of Lieutenant Colonels Kennedy and Imlach to praise will be evinced by the same proof. The merits of these Officers, and the gallant troops under their command, have been marked in detail by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, under whose immediate direction, the operations in the Concan were conducted.

A corresponding character belongs to the efforts, of Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, who with a very limited force has by a series of bold, active and judicious operations, effected the reduction of the province of Kandeish, including many Fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable. The momentary check which his progress received at Malligong, only afforded fresh opportunity for the display of the gallantry and perseverance of the troops and their exemplary patience under great privation and hardship. The efforts of Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, have been ably seconded by Major Jardine and the other officers commanding separate detachments in Kandeish.

Were it practicable to particularize every Officer employed in the late operations against Bajee Row, the Governor General in Council would have cause to distinguish each by a separate tribute of application. But, as that is impossible, His Lordship in Council must entreat them to accept collectively his best thanks for the service which they have rendered to the State.

By Command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

J. ADAM, Chief Sec. to Govt.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1818.

BUY.		SELL
6 4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. (*discount.*)	6 12

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant Col. Cox. 2d Regiment from Deccan.

Lieutenant Wm. Morly, Artillery from Do.

Captain A. Grafton, 2d-4th Regiment from Callian.

Lieutenant Wallace S. Dunlop, 2d-7th Regiment from Ahmedabad.

Captain J, J. Preston, B. M. S. D. Gr. from Surat.

Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Adamson 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment from Sevemdroog.

Lieutenant Watson, 17th Dragonus, from Kaira.

Surgeon Wybrow, 17th Dragoons, from Do.

Captain A. Robertson 6th Regiment, Do. Do.

Captain Adams, 17th Do. Do.

Lieutenant D'arcy, 17th Do. Do.

Doctor Price, 17th Do. Do.

Lieutenant De L'etang, Do. Do.

Cornet Ellman, Do. Do.

Vety Surgeon Surgeon, Price Do. Do.

Lieut. George Jervis Enginers, from Baroda.

Surgeon David Craw, from Deckan.

Do. R. B. Shepherd, 2d-9th Regt. from General Pritzlar's Camp.

Lieut. Chas. W. McIntosh, 2d-12th M. N. I. from Do.

DEPARTURES.—Lieuteuant J. Little, B. E. Regiment to Malwa.

Ensign Robert C. Cowan 2d-3d Regiment to Surat.

Lieutenant S. D. Siordet, 2d-3d Regiment Do.

Ensign T. Finlay, 2d-3d Regiment, Do.

Captain H. Newton, 2d-4th Regiment to Concan.

Ensign John A. Walish, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment to Serroor.

Assistant Surgeon J. Lorimen, 17th Dragoons to Kaira.

Ensign John Brookes, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, to Serroor.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---October 7th, The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain G. Walker, from Bussorah.

Ditto Ship Udny, Captain Augustus Pelly, from Bussorah.

Ditto 8th, Ship Mahomed Shah, Captain R. L. Laws, from Bussorah.

Ditto 11th, Portugues Ship General Lecor, Commander Joad Gomes Duarte, from Rio de Janeiro, 7th August.

Passenger per Mahomed Shak.

Mrs. Laws.

Passengers per General Lecor.

Manuel Joaquim d'Mattos e Goes, Mariano Roiz, Joze Preto.

DEPARTURES.---October 7th, Ship Po, Captain T. H. Higgins, to Alepee and Calcutta.

Ditto 8th, The New Bowed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Broach and Surat.

Ditto 9th, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Bancoote and Malwan.

Ditto 10th, Ship Malabar, Captain John Longlands, to Bussorah.

Ditto Ship Ahmedy, Captain Richard Cooper, to Mangalore.

Ditto 11th, The H. C. Cruizer Benares, Captain Wm. Eatwell, to the Persian Gulph.

Ditto Ship Surat Castle (Free Trader) Captain James Walker, to London.

Ditto Victory, (Free Trader) Captain John Braithwaite, to London.

Ditto Ship Samarang, Captain J. K. Durant, to Liverpool.

Ditto 13th, Udny, Captain Pelly, to Coast and Bengal.

Passengers by Po.

Mr. Stokes, Mrs. Stokes, Miss Wyse.

Passenger by Malaber.

Mrs. Longlands.

Passengers by Surat Castle.

Captain Barton, Mr. Wason, Mr. George Harding, George Smith.

Passengers by Victory.

Lieut. John Goodwin 89th Regt. Lieut. Wallace 65th Regt. Mrs. Ann Wallace and four Children, Mrs. Hinde, and Mrs. Robinson.

Passenger by Samarang.

Lieut. Pepper H. C. Marien.

Passenger by Beneres, to Bussorah.

Surgeon Gideon Colquhourn.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ship Lushington, Captain Dormer, for London.

Ship Glorioso Captain Patterson, for China.
Ship Duncan, Captain Sumel, for Bussorah.
Grab Brig Minerva, Captain Jolliffe, for Malabar Coast.

French.---Ship Nautas, Captain Wallier, for Nantz

American.- Ship Pactolus Captain Blacker for Boston.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

September 6. Portuguese Ship Azia Grande, Captain F. X. Simas, from Lisbon 27th March, Rio de Janeiro 15th June, and Madras 1st September.

Brig Greyhound, Captain T. Richie, from New South Wales 10th June, and Madras 26th August.

Ship Westmoreland, Captain J. L. Cope, from London 21st April.

Ship Thomas, Captain E. Kegg, from Liverpool 1sth April, and Isle of France 2d August.

French Ship L'Indienne, Captain De-L'Etangs, from Nantz 22d May.

Danish Ship Nymphen, Captain P. S. Kamlf, from Copenhagen 27th April.

Ditto 7. Ship Harriet, Captain C. H. Bean, from Padang, 4th August, and Madras 20th August.

Ditto 8. Ship General Graham, Captain T. Weatherhead, from London 17th February, Madras & Eskapelly 1st September.

Ship Cader Bux, Mahomed Ally, from Madras 24th August.

Ship Mary Anne, Captain H. Warington, from London 14th May.

Ditto 9. American Ship Franklin, Captain B. Ring, from Boston 25th May.

Ditto 11. Ship Marshal Wellington, Captain A. Gordon, from London and Falmouth 17th May, and St. Jago 7th June.

Ship Vittoria, Captain Robert Dudman, from England 21st December, Madras and Eskapelly 4th August.

Ditto 12. American Ship London Packet, Captain H. P. Cathel, from Baltimore, 9th May.

DEPARTURES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

September 7. Ship Lord Catccart, Captain S. Brown, for London.

Ship Four Sisters, Captain J. Daniels, for Rangoon.

French Ship La Seine, Captain Houssart. } for Havre de Grace.

Ditto Sully, Captain J. G. Michel. } for Havre de Grace.

Ditto Appollon, Captain J. Webb. } for Havre de Grace.

Ditto 8. La Fanny, Captain P. P. Lurre, for Bourdeux.

Ditto 9. Ship Mary, Captain C. W. Allen, for Penang, Malacca and Java.

Brig Frances Anne, Captain R. Johnson, for Madras.

Ship Isabella, Captain F. Bignall, for Judda.

American Brig Swiftsure, Captain R. J. Linzee, for Boston.

Ditto 10. Ship Eurydice, Captain C. Young, for Greenock.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Castle Huntly, Dunira, Marchioness of Ely & Prince Regent, also the Fort William.

SAUGUR.

Gone down.—The French Ship Sully.

Remains.—The outward bound French Ship La Seine.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 21st, Brig Anna Catharine, Captain Peter Barbet, from Trincomalie 15th Sept. Passengers, Lieut. T. H. Davies, H. M. 19th Regt. and Mr. Leaderland—24th, Ship Friendship, Captain W. Black, from Mauritius 30th August, and Trincomalie 21st Sept.—ditto, His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges, Esq. Commander.—25th, Brig Hellen, Captain G. Mackintosh, from Padang 31st August and Cuddalore 24th September.

DEPARTURES.—September 18th, Ship Volunteer, Captain Thomas Watermen, for Calcutta.—19th, Ship Boyne, Captain B. Fergusson, for Calcutta—ditto, Brig Ruby, Captain George, for Trincomalie.—20th Ship Eliza, Captain Nerac, for Calcutta.—22d, Ship Neptune, Captain B. Carns, for Trincamalie.—do. Ship Annapoorney, Nacoda Shaik Abdul Cawder, for Rangoon.—25th, Ship Barkworth, Captain J. Chillingsworth, for Trincomalie.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Poonah, on the 4th October the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Kemp, 2d Bat. 1st Granadier Regt. of a daughter.

At Surat, on the 2d Instant, Mrs. Nimmo, of a daughter.

At Surat, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of the Reverend William Fyvie of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Seroor, on the 28th September, Captain Michael Hardcastle, of the 1st Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. on this establishment sincerely and universally regretted.

At Broach, on the 3d Instant, where he went for the recovery of his health, Lieutenant William Kendall, of H. M. 47th Regt. deservedly esteemed by those who know him, and sincerely lamented by his brother officers.

On the 7th Instant, after a short illness at Poonah, Major J. W. Eldridge Commanding Officer of the Bombay European Regiment.

His uprightness of character united with a warm and generous Heart; secured to him the respect, and esteem of all those who shared of his intimacy and acquaintance; his loss will be long and sensible felt by, his afflicted Widow, and prove a severe shock to his numerous friends, one of whom now pays this last tribute of respect to departed worth.

At Bombay, on the 9th Instannt Capt. T. Trounce, of the country service, Captain Trounce, is said to have Commanded a Ship belonging to Chillaby of Surat, in the years 1777, before that period, he was a Lieutenant in Admiral Vernon's Fleet, he lost his life by falling into a Tank, at the supposed age of 70.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday last, the 12th instant, Mr. John Foster, Shipbuilder, at Howrah, to Miss Michie.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday, the 6th instant, the Lady of James Dunbar, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, at Sulkeah, Mrs. Garland, of a Son.

At Fredericksnagore, on the 12th instant, the Lady of Mr. J. C. Adels, of a Daughter.

On Sunday last, the 12th instant, Mrs. William Patton, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Sunday night, the 6th instant, after a few days illness, on board a Budgerow, Mrs. Stuart, the Lady of Captain F. L. Stuart, A. D. C. to the Governor General, suddenly cut off at the early age of 24. The loss of this amiable woman is deeply felt by her family and friends, to whom a most affectionate heart, and the gentlest manners had warmly endeared her.

At the General Hospital, on the 6th instant, Mr. William Frissel, an old Lieutenant of His Majesty's Navy.

On the same day, Mr. Carter, second officer, and Mr. Parsons, Midshipman of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Phœnix.

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the Lady of John Fendall, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 57 years.

On Wednesday morning last, the 9th instant, at the house of Captain Green, Clive-street, Mr. Henry Barrow, 2d officer, of the Ship Liverpool, aged 21 years and 3 months.

On the 23d ultimo, on board Mrs. Wauchope's Boat, her infant Son, John, aged about 1 year.

Lately, Lieutenant George MacDonnal, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

At Meerut, on the 24th July, the infant Son of J. H. Mathews, Esq. of H. M. 14th Regiment.

It is with unfeigned concern we announce to our readers the death of Mr. SETON, late Member of Council at this Presidency. This excellent person breathed his last on board the *William Pitt*, a short period before she entered the English channel.

We shall not attempt to offer any *tribute* to the memory of Mr. SETON.—To those who *really knew* him, such an offering would be useless: and to those who knew him not, we could not convey sentiments that would do justice to his veritable character.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Pondicherry, on the 16th instant, L. Faure de Fonclair, Esq. to Miss Pellissier.

On the 12th instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Keating, Lieutenant Jones, of the 22d Regiment, to Miss A. F. Swain.

At Negapatam, on the 6th instant, John Hindes, Esq Master Attendant at Nagore, to Mrs. Davenport, relict of the late Lieutenant Davenport, of the 22d Regt. N. I.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On the 24th instant, the Lady of George Moore, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Lieut. Holst H. M. 53d Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. Cook, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Salem, on the 17th instant, William, the Son of J. M. Heath, Esq. aged 3 months and 28 days.

At the Presidency, on Monday the 21st instant, Major General Innes, of the Honorable Company's Service under this Government. The Funeral took place, under the Military honors due to the rank of the deceased, early on Tuesday.

At St. Thomas's Mount on the 20th instant, Lieut. and Adjutant Gore, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

At Trichinopoly, on the 16th instant, Mr. Deputy Commissary M. Dunn.

In Camp, on the 12th instant, with Brigadier General Pritzler's Field Force, Mr. Conductor R. Bristow.

On the 13th instant, at Hyderabad, Lieutenant J. T. Hodge, of the 14th Regt. N. I.

At Masulipatam, on the 12th instant, Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon John Ross, attached to the Garrison of Condapilly, leaving a disconsolate widow, and four young children to lament his loss. To those Medical Gentlemen, under whom Mr. Ross has occasionally served, are best known the real merits, and professional abilities of the deceased.

At Bangalore, on the night of the 11th instant, Quarter Master John Stoddard, of H. M. 34th Regiment, in the 52d year of his age, after a tedious and painful illness. Deeply regretted by his brother Officers, and has left a widow and a large helpless and unprovided for family to bewail his loss.

On Sunday the 20th instant, Mrs. Joana D'Rozario, wife of Mr. Constantine D'Rozario, aged 30 years and two months.—She has left behind a disconsolate husband with nine Children and a numerous retinue of relations to bemoan her premature loss.—She was a virtuous woman, an obedient daughter, a loving wife, an affectionate mother, a kind relation and a sincere friend.

EUROPE.

MARRIED.

At Mainhead, Devonshire, on Thursday, the 11th inst. Dr. Miller, Physician, Exeter, to Ann, daughter of the Right Hon. General Sir George Hewet Bart.

M. N. Peters, esq. of Falmouth, to Miss Borlase, only daughter and heiress of the late Rev. W. B. of Castle Horneck.

BIRTH.

At Cambridge, on the 8th instant, Lady Mortlook of a daughter.

DEID.

On the 5th inst. at Caldees Castle, Mrs. Drummond, wife of Lieut.-General James Drummond, of Drummawhance.

On Surturday, the 13th inst. at her house, No. 25, Lower Belgrave place, Westminster, Mrs. Eliza Fisher, aged 86.

On the 6th inst beloved by his relatives and sincerely lamented by his friends, Leonard Burton, Esq. of Ringstead, in the country of Northamption, aged, 78. He formerly served the Office of High Sheriff. To the General Infirmary at Northamption he has bequeathed 100l, and to the Devon and Exeter Hospital 100l.

Susanna, daughter of J. Morris, esq. of Ampthill While on a visit to her new married sister, she was suddenly cut off from the parent stock like a promising bud visited with blight. Her relatives poignantly feel the loss they have sustained.

At Exeter, Captain Watson, R. N. He had retired to rest the preceding evening and awoke about two, under an impression of fear that the house was on fire; he arose, and having ascertained that there was no cause for alarm, was returning to his room, when he suddenly dropped down and instantly expired.

At Teignmouth, Lieut. Southcote, R. N.

At Barnstaple, advanced in years, in consequence of being thrown out of his whiskey, Lieut. Col. Quin.

J. Edye, esq. of Pinney, son of the late J. E. esq. banker, of Bristol.

THE OBSERVER, No. V.

"Man wants but little here below,
"Nor wants that little long.

I had purposed a different subject for the present paper but I find my lucubrations must depend on the nature of the communications I receive, the following letter connected with the subject treated on in the third number of our work was left at the office yesterday, by Senex who informs me it is an Extract of a letter lately received from England, from a person whose veracity cannot be doubted, it no doubt holds out inducement to us, to revisit our native country ere it is too late. the Tilbury with Dennett Shafts, I do not exactly comprehend, probably from my ignorance of modern inventions, but conjecture they take their name from some Tilbury builder or Coach maker. Senex has also tacked to his extract, a bit of Poetry applicable enough, but not of a species that either I admire, or wish to encourage.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

"For the encouragement of you miserable sojourners in the East, I am happy to tell you that a bachelor being a plain and moderate character, may still make it out with decency on his 10 shillings per diem, and many of His Majesty's half pay subjects do you find in all quarters consoling themselves with much less. You can purchase a Superb Shelty for 12 £, maintain him, and hire a boy for 20 £. yearly. to the article of living, smack your lips at the following items, of a dinner, which I yesterday bestowed on our friends——————and——— "(four in number)" at the most respectable Inn in A.—N.— ;

	£.	S.	D.
A Turbot (which Sir W. C. would have visited the N. Pole to have tasted,)....	0	1	0
A Pair of capital Ducks, ...	0	I	6
Beef Steaks (in abundance,)	0	0	9
Vegetables of all descriptions,	0	0	3
Fine Scotch Ale (as much as we could walk under,)..	0	1	3
Making the sum total of our entertainment.....	0	4	9

Our fair barefooted attendant would have been amply remunerated with a doceur of 2d.; but desirous of astonishing her with a display of Eastern magnificence & liberality, I gave her the whole balance arising from my 5 shillings! I am aware that some of our friends of the New School, who have recently returned to India will tell you that there is no living in this happy land under 1000£ per Annum. This, if you can use no other Saddles than Laurie's, no Bridles but Whippy's, no Hats but Capon's, no Boots but Hoby's, no Shoes but Stunt's, and must moreover sport a Tilbury with *Dennett* Shafts, together with other fashionable necessaries, may be true enough, but for you and I, who are of the wholesome old school and content to wear the Drab coloured coats and stout corderoys of our forefathers, depend upon it 200 £ per Annum is amply sufficient."

I am Sir,
Your Obedient humble Servant,
SENEX.

PARODY.

To stay or go that is the Question,
Whether it is better to retire to enjoy?
The calm retreat of modest competence,
Or to remain, another and another year,
To add another Lack to our former sum,
'Tis a consumation devoutly to be wished,
And yet to stay, to die perchance,
Or get the Liver, Ah; there's the rub,
For in that step what ills may come,
When we have once determined,
This must give us pause,
And make reflection of a longer date,
For who would bear the scorn of Jesters?
A young wife's contumely, the tediousness of Age,
And the loss of Vigor,
When he might save his health his reputation,
By in time retireing,
Who would bear disgrace?
But that the hope of adding Nabob to our former name,
Flattering our Vanity,
Makes us put by our better Judgment,
Thus Vanity, makes Nabob's of us all,
And tempts us our sounder reason scorning,
To add another to the List of Fools.

I have more to communicate on the same subject, and regreat that the Letter of my old Friend Honestus from Myrtle Cottage in D—shire did not arrive in time, for the present number.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline receiving any more Charades, the reason must be obvious.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1818.

The arrival of the Portugueze Ship the General Licor, has put us in possession of a few Gazettes de Rio de Janeiro, up to the 7th August, the period of her departure from that place. the English extracts in those papers are brought down to the end of May, and consist chiefly in portions of the parliamentary debates, Mr. Peels speech concerning the Cotton Manufactories is spoken of in terms of high commendation, we have not met with any notices concerning the Spanish armies, but in the Gazette of the 5th is a detailed account of some minor successes of the Portugueze Army, against their own refractory subjects a few of the extracts most deserving of attention will be found in another part of our paper.

The Fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery commenced on Monday, before the Honourable Sir Alexander Anstruther, and his associates, when the following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, ESQ. *Foreman.*

B. Doveton,	James Sindry,
R. G. Morris,	T. G. Gardiner,
G. W. Bird,	John Jukes,
Theo. Forbes,	J. A. Macpherson,
W. P. Ashburner,	John Lawrence,
R. Morgan,	W. T. Graham,
William Mainwaring,	Benj. Noton,
David Rice,	John Mack,
George Barnes,	James Henderson,
John Best,	Charles Keys Esquires.

Some true bills were found on Monday, and on Tuesday the court proceeded with the trials of Ameer Khan and Doss Mahomed for robbery.

Letters from Nagpoor, announce the capture of Ambaghur, on the 24th of September, by escalade, and owing to the alarmed state of the Garrison without the loss of a man, this Fort, (which had been treacherously given up to the enemy) is of great strength, 600 foot above the plain, and de[fe]ed by several large Guns and [m]pieces. Lanjee and Huttah, have b[een] quietly given up to us.

On the 20th instant, an affair occurred which reflected great credit on those concerned, accounts having been received of two parties of Arabs and Gonds being in the hills near Bakoor, Lieutenant Cruickshank of the Bengal N. I. set out in pursuit of them with 180 Sepoys, 48 Troopers, and 80 Rohilla Cavalry, of the Beitool detachment, and found they had taken post at the entrance of a valley to the amount of 1200 Arabs.

150 Hindoostanees,
150 Gonds.

He charged them immediately and such was the shock, that 250 or 300 of the enemy, chiefly Arabs were killed or wounded, after setting fire to the place, blowing up the Magazines &c. they followed the other party who fled to the hills, leaving us in quiet possession of their village and stores. Our Loss was

1 officer (Lieut. Lane)	wounded,
2 Sepoys	Ditto,
3 Troopers	Ditto,
4 Horses	Killed.
4 Ditto	wounded.

The affair at Comptah, the escalade of Ambaghur, and this brilliant exploit of Lieutenant Cruickshanks, cannot but have the happiest effect, in this part of the country, indeed they are already manifested in such a degree, as to render General Dovetons, proposed movement unnecessary.

The Song, written and Sung, at Sir John Malcolms, cantonment, at Mhow on the 23d September will be found in our poets corners.

The Surat Castle, Victory and Samarang, sailed out of the Harbour on Sunday, with a fine breeze, in prosecution of their voyage to England.

The new road from this presidency to Poonah, has been commenced on, and some miles of it are already completed.

In another part of our paper will be found a Biographical notice of the late Mr. Cobb, so long the chief secretarys at the East India House, he died at Windsor some time in June last, in the 64th year of his age,

The Manufacture of Kaleidoscopes proceeds most rapidly and we are informed that some thousands of them have been made, and sent into the interior, some of the older natives pretend to recollect, a toy of the same kind being very common in Surat about 50 years ago.

Harvest has begun, in many districts of the Island. The crops are reported abundant.

Lady Grant Keir's, assembly on Thursday last was most numerously and fashionably attended, the mazy dance was kept up *con, spirito,* to an early hour.

Captain Boag, of the Sir Evan Nepean, has brought three Egyptian Mummy's from the neighbourhood of Thebes, they are in the highest state of preservation, even the wooden Coffins that contain them, and the Hieroglyphics, with which they are ornamented, do not display the least symptom of decay, we understand, one of them is intended as a present to our Literary Society.

Among the official documents of the insurgents, in South America, there is an address to the Brigade of artillery, and the four British regiments, serving under the banner of Venezuela, these are of course composed of those adventurers who after they quitted Engiand, were enabled to reach the head-quarters of the insurgent army.

The receipts of the Waterloo subscription to the first of May amount-

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 14th October 1818.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Earl Spencer presented a Petition from the Parish of Wandsworth against the Parish Vestries Bill.

The Earl of Derby moved, that the Petition which he presented yesterday from the Churchwardens and other Inhabitants of Manchester, against that part of Poor Laws' Amendment Bill which related to Select Vestries, be referred to the Committee on that Bill.—Ordered.

COTTON-MANUFACTORIES BILL.

The Earl of Liverpool presented a Petition in favour of this Bill from the Cotton Spinners, Shopkeepers, &c. of Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire; and Lord Kenyon presented another to the same effect from certain inhabitants of Manchester and its neighbourhood, amounting al ogether to more than 900 persons, including a considerable proportion of Clergymen, Medical Practitioners, and Magistrates. There were also among the Petitioners the first Physician, and the senior Surgeon, of the Infirmary of Manchester, who are summoned to give evidence on the Bill.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that the Noble Lord who presented the last Petition had stated that it was signed by upwards of 900 persons; but he wished to inform their Lordships that more than one fourth of the persons who signed the former Petition from Manchester had, in consequence of further inquiry, withheld their names from this one.

The Bishop of Chester presented a Petition from Stockport, Cheshire, in favour of the Bill, signed by 1,896 persons including all the Clergy and Medical persons of the neighbourhood.

The Marquis of Lansdown presented a Petition in favour of the Bill from between 5 and 6,000 persons engaged in cotton-manufactures at Manchester. The Petitioners were all adult persons above 16 years of age; therefore none [illegible] individuals immediately affected by the practice the [illegible] to remove were among the number. They prayed that the Bill might pass into a Law.

Lord Erskine presented a Bill for removing doubts respecting the power of Magistrates to commit on charges of Libel, and enacting that it shall not be lawful for any Magistrate to commit on a charge of Libel unless where an Indictment has been found. His Lordship adverted to what he had said on a former occasion, intimating his intention of bringing in a measure of this nature. He did not mean now to discuss it; he should merely move the first reading, and that the Bill be printed, intending to move the 2d reading on Tuesday next.

The Lord Chancellor declined entering into any consideration of the Bill now, but merely wished to observe, that he had no doubt as to the law upon the subject.

The Bill was read a first time, to be read a second time on Tuesday, and the Lords to be summoned.

CUSTODY OF HIS MAJESTY'S PERSON.

The Lord-Chancellor, at the time when the House was about to proceed to the Order of the Day for the Committee on the Cotton-manufacturers, Bill said, he begged leave to interrupt their Lordships' proceedings for a few moments, to introduce a Bill to amend the Act relative to the custody of his Majesty's Person during the Regency. Their Lordships were aware that a council was by that Act appointed to assist her Majesty in the exercise of the important trust vested in her. It was found, however, that a due attention to the state of her Majesty's health did not permit her constant attendance at the place where his Majesty resides. As her Majesty must therefore be occasionally absent, it had been thought right that an addition should be made to the number of her Majesty's council. There was another reason for this: many of the persons who formed that council had official duties to perform, which sometimes rendered their attendance impossible, and on that account alone it would be advisable to grant her Majesty some additional assistance. The Bill proposed, that the Members to be added to the council should be nominated by her Majesty; what the number should be was not expressed in the Bill; that would be a subject of future consideration with their Lordships. There was another provision in the Act to which he had referred when it was consi- [redacted] King's person during a prorogation, it is provided that Parliament shall meet forthwith: but if Parliament should at that time be dissolved, it is provided that the same Parliament shall be re-assembled. He did not know how this clause, which seemed very inconsistent, should have found its way into the Bill. If the case were to happen that the Queen should cease to have the custody of the King's person, after a dissolution, the old Parliament, which had no longer any functions to execute, might be made to supersede the new. This was totally unnecessary, as the new Parliament, as the law now stands, can be called within 14 days. It was therefore an object of the present Bill, if the event to which he had alluded should occur during dissolution, to give the new Parliament an opportunity of meeting forthwith. He should propose that the Bill be now read a first time and, would on Thursday next move the second reading.

Earl Grey understood that the measure proposed by the Noble and Learned Lord had two objects; first to provide for an increase of her Majesty's Council, as cases might arise when there might not be sufficient number of the Members of that Council in attendance. To that part of the Bill he did not know that he should have any objection, though, as he had no previous knowledge of the proposition, he was not prepared to give a decided opinion, but should reserve himself for farther deliberation. At the same time he could not help at first sight expressing a doubt as to the propriety of the mode in which this part of the measure was to be carried into execution. If he had understood the Noble and Learned Lord rightly, the appointments were not to be made by Parliament, as was the case under the original Bill, but were to be left to her Majesty. He should be glad to hear some reason stated for this departure from the former practice. The Noble and Learned Lord had not thought fit to assign any. With regard to the other part of the Bill, he must confess he could not see his way so clearly in it as he had in the former. It seemed to him as if occasion were taken to remedy something which it was thought fit rather to hint at than explain. He did not mean to say, that the Bills for establishing the regency and the custody of his Majesty's person did not require revision and alteration. When he considered the unfortunate state of the King's mind, and the present lamentable circumstances of the country, when every man was suffering more or less distress in consequence of the heavy burden of taxation, he felt that it became their Lordships to look carefully to every means by which the public expenditure might be diminished, and one of these means, it appeared to him, might be found in a reduction of the establishment at Windsor. Were that establishment calculated in any way to contribute to the comfort of his Majesty, there was not a man in the country who would not regret any proposal for altering it; but that, their Lordships were aware, was not the case, and it was their duty to see that no unnecessary burdens were continued on the people. He was of opinion that the Acts required revision in this and other respects; but he had hoped that, when a proposition for their amendment was brought forward, it would have been on some general principle, not upon partial views; and that if they did legislate on so important a subject, they would legislate as became statesmen.—If it was considered necessary to make further regulations in case of the demise of the Queen, it was still more necessary to provide for the suspension of the royal authority by the demise of the Prince. He therefore hoped that, if their Lordships went into this measure at all, they would look at the question generally, and legislate upon it in the way which the subject itself, and the particular circumstances of the country, required. The Noble and Learned Lord had stated, that he could not conceive how this clause for re-assembling the Parliament, in the case of the demise of the Queen, had got into the Bill, and seemed to suppose that it had been inserted by inadvertency. He was however, far from thinking that this could have been the case; for there had been different Bills and the same clause had been twice copied from one into another. He could not suppose this to have been done without intention. There certainly appeared no reason for making the alteration now, which did not exist when the former bills were passed. [redacted] must therefore ask the reason of proposing [redacted] change at this particular moment, at nearly the close of the session? What necessity could exist for this measure now, which did not exist with equal force at any former period since the establishment of the Regency? These questions ought to be answered before their Lordships proceeded with this measure. There might be good reasons for perferring the assembling of the old Parliament to the calling of a new one. Feelings, to which he would not further allude, might render the former better fitted to decide the question which would then arise. He had thrown out these observations on the first view of this subject, though he had never heard that there was an intention to bring it forward until he entered that House. He could not avoid expressing his surprise at its introduction; and he must again recommend to their Lordships to look at the whole subject, and not look merely at the demise of her Majesty, without considering what alterations might be necessary in the Regency Bill. On these points, however, he should suspend the further explanation of his opinion until the second reading of the Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool thought that no reflection could possibly attach to his Noble and Learned Friend, for the manner in which he had introduced this Bill. He had stated that he would propose the 2d reading of the Bill on Tursday; it would therefore be better for their Lordships to suspend the discussion until that stage, which was the proper time for the consideration of the principle of the measure. He understood a Noble Lord to intimate, that he had no objection to that part of the measure which proposed to allow her Majesty to increase the number of her Council; but he seemed to wish reasons to be assigned for that proposition. His Noble and Learned Friend had sufficiently shown the necessity of this amendment. He had stated that certain individuals, among whom were the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Church of King's Bench, the Master of the [illegible]ls and others, who had official situations, re appointed in the act by their names, and not by their [illegible]ces. As these individuals might be absent in consequence of their official duties, it was necessary that the number of the Council should not remain so limited as it now was. With regard to the mode of appointment, their Lordships would recollect that the present Bill contained a provision authorising her Majesty to appoint a successor to any member of the Council who might die. In one instance, her Majesty had already exercised this power, and made an appointment under her sign manual. He admitted that the adding to the number of the Council might be a fair subject of jealousy, were it not shown that circumstances required that measure; but his Noble and Learned Friend had stated circumstances which called for a change in the existing law. The number certainly ought not to be extended too far; but the principle of the appointment of successors by her Majesty having been recognized by Parliament, he could see no objection to her Majesty appointing those whom it might now be thought necessary to add. The Noble Earl objected more particularly to the other part of the Bill, and had advised a reconsideration of the whole question of the Regency, but for such a proceeding he could see no good reason. In the Acts on the Regency two cases had been provided for: the one related to the powers of the Regency ceasing, the other to the custody of the King's person. With regard to the demise of the Regency, the provison was the same as in the case of the demise of the King. If Parliament should not be sitting, it was to b summoned; and if dissolved, re-assembled. There were obvious reasons for making the law the same with respect to the Regency as it was with respect to the Crown. He did not intend to discuss how far it would be proper to enact some measure of a more general and permanent nature. He knew that a proposition of that kind had been made some time ago elsewhere, and all he should say was, that if it had been made in any place where he could have given an opinion upon it, he should have decided against it. But the law, as it existed, with regard to the Crown, had been applied to the Regency; and with regard to the other case, of the custody of the King's person, it was provided that the Council should exercise its powers until the Parliemant did meet. He could not conceive that any desire which the Noble Earl might have for the general consideration of this subject could form any objection to the proposed provision, if that provision should appear reasonable and neccessary.

Earl Grey had intimated that he would not oppose the first reading, but he must say that he had no argument, either from the Noble and Learned Lord who introduced the Bill, or from the Noble Earl who had just spoken in its support which could satisfy him that the objections he had stated were without foundation. The appointment of successors by the Queen, and the same power in the case of its being thought advisabie to increase the number of the Council, were two very different things; and it appeared to him that the addition should be made in the manner in which the Council had been originally appointed. The Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack had stated no reason whatever for the second part of the Bill, and nothing had fallen from the Noble Earl opposite which supplied that dificiency. It was true that the provision in case of the Prince Regent's demise was made the same as in that of the King; but in the Act for the care of the King's person there was, as the Noble Earl had stated, a Clause providing that in case of the demise of the Queen, the Council should continue to exercise its functions until the Parliament was re-assembled. The Noble Earl was aware of the maxim, that the King cannot die which seemed to be the foundation of the distinction in these cases; but he still saw no reason for legislating on the subject, unless it were taken up in a more general way, and with a view to provide better for that suspension of the Royal authority which might in a certain case occur.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed on the Motion of the Lord Chancellor, who said, that the second reading appeared to him to be the proper time for entering into the consideration of the grounds on which this Bill was proposed, and that he should move it to be read a second time on Thursday.

OBSERVER, JUNE 21.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

DEFAMATION.

MOTLEY v. COLE[illegible] This was an action brought by the plaintiff [illegible] Thos. Motley, against Mr. Wm. [illegible], patent letter manufacturer, aga[illegible]ly M[illegible] Coles, scale maker, Strand, formerly Mr. Motley's managing clerk, for having used certain expressions while in that capacity for the purpose of traducing Mr. Motley's reputation, and bringing him to ruin, by stating to his creditors that he was in a state of insolvency. The damages were laid at 1,000*l*.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case to the jury: he said that Mr. Coles was a native of Yorkshire, he came to London a few yeara ago, and became a clerk or partner to a Mr. Charles Pitt, a surveyor, who was well known. He left Mr. Pitt, and some time after became Mr. Motley's clerk. He had the care of the business during the absence of Mr. Motley; he paid the workmen and received the money from those who were indebted to the concern. Mr. Motley went on a journey about Jan. 1817, and during his absence Coles endeavoured to ruin him, that he might have the business himself. He told Mr. Brooks, a brass founder, that Motley was keeping out of the way; that he would be a bankrupt soon; that he was getting all the money owed to him into his hands, then meant to make a grand smash; and lastly, that there was an execution in Motley's house. He believed that Mr. Coles had lent Mr. Motley between 100*l*. and 200*l* a few months before Mr. Motley went his journey. If he made out his statement in evidence, the jury, as tradesmen, would feel it their duty, he had no doubt, to give such damages as would show that Yorkshiremen were not to come to London and endeavour to ruin London tradesmen with impunity.—He called the following evidence:

William Brooks, a working brass-founder, residing in Bow street, Bloomsbury, stated, that in May, 1817 he worked for Mr. Motley; he made the tablets for his small signs. At that time he had a conversation with the defendant; Mr. Motley was out of town. The defendant said Motley is out of the way; he asked him if he could not write to him; the defendant said, I do not know where he is, he is keeping out of the way, and I believe

that he (Motley) will be obliged to make an end of his business. The defendant also said, between you and I, there is an execution in the house, and it was his conviction that Motley did not intend to pay any one; and that the moment he put his foot into the house, he would be arrested; also that Motley had taken a Mr. Doeg into his employment who had been lately a bankrupt, and could assist him in defaruding his creditors, and that Motley was collecting all the debts on his journey; he did not remit any money home, and was keeping it to make a grand smash. He (Brooks) refused to finish the work he had in hand belonging to Mr. Motley, on account of the communication made to him by Coles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marriott: The conversation with Coles, was in May 1817: Mr. Motley had then been out of town four or five months. The communications made by Coles were friendly. He had been arrested upon one of Motley's bill, and he might have written a letter to Coles prior to the conversation, in which he might have stated, that Mr. Motley might consider his work stopped, until his bills were paid, and he believed that he told Coles that he had stopped Motley's business.

Mr. Mariott put the letter in evidence.

Brooks continued: Coles had to pay the workmen, and expresssd his difficulty to meet the demands.

Lord Ellenborough: And do you not think that Coles believed what he said to you was the truth, regarding Mr. Motley's situation? ——Brooks: He might possibly.

Lord Ellenborough: Dou't you think that Coles made the communication to you in consequence of your pressing him for the payment of the bills?—Brooks: I do not know.

John Ross, Mr. Motley's porter was examined: he said, that he never heard Mr. Coles say any thing against Mr. Motley's reputation. He was called to prove, that Mr. Motley had sent money to the defendant to pay Brooks, but could not prove it.—David Doeg, clerk to Mr. Motley, examined, said, that he heard Coles say, that 'Motley was receiving a deal of money; he was keeping it back, and meant to make a crash: that he could not keep the concern on any longer, and he (Doeg) was a great fool if he did not seek for another situation for himself; for if he trusted to Motley, he trusted to a broken reed.

Cross-examined.—He said that the conversation passed in no other persons' presence than himself and Brooks; they were both servants to Mr. Motley.

Mr. Marri[illegible] the jury. He said that he should say to them that they ought not even to give nominal damages to the plaintiff; but he should require at their hands a verdict for the defendant. He denied that Coles had any malicious intent in the disclosures he made to Brooks and Doeg; and the circumstances of Motley had been proved to be at the time in the situation almost as described by Coles. He wished to know what damage Motley had sustained? not a shilling; for Brooks had said prior to the words being used by Coles, "I will not proceed with Motley's business." And what was the reason? Because he had bills amounting to near 200*l.* returned. The circumstance of Mr. Motley being out of town near six months, was enough to put it into the head of Coles that his absence was for the purpose he mentioned to Brooks. The execution mentioned by Coles, was a write which was out against Motley, and Coles not knowing the law term, called it in mistake an execution. He wished it to be remembered, that Motley was at that time in Cole's debt between 100 and 200*l.*; and the suspicions of Brooks and Coles at that time were in perfect unison.

Lord Ellenborough, in summing up the evidence, said, that the witness Brooks had taken as much peains in his letter to malign Motley as Coles had; and the only circumstance against Coles was, his having said, "An execution is in Motley's house," when such was not the fact. He thought it was a case which did not call for more that nominal damages. It was a case which ought not have been pressed to such an extent.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 100*l.*—Costs 40s.

ASSAULT UPON LADY COLEBROOKE AND OTHERS, NEAR HAMPSTEAD.

June 20th,

The King v. Belinda Taafe, Boultby, and Others.

Mr. Gurney, as leading Counsel for the prosecution, stated, that this was an indictment preferred by Lady Colebrooke and others, against the defendants, for a violent assault and false imprisonment, committed on the person of that lady and her three grand daughters, the two Misses Colebrookes and a Miss Sutherland. The first defendant, Mrs. Taafe, had been married to the son of Lady Colebrooke, after whose death she married again. She was also the mother of the two Misses Colebrooke, by her late husband. The eldest of these young ladies was only 16, and the other 15; their father had been dead for several years, and their mother, since her second marriage, had ceased to be their guardian. They had resided for a considerable time in Scotland, with a Mr. M'Kenzie, who was their real guardian. In consequence of a wish expressed by their grandmother, they had been allowed to come to London and visit her at her residence at Hampstead. Lady Colebrooke's object was to have the young ladies with her, and under her immediate protection; and it had been the opinion of the Court of Session in Scotland, that the mother ought not to have the guardianship of these children. In the month of August last their mother, Mrs. Taafe, wanted to have them delivered over to her care, and for that purpose she applied to Lord Ellenborough for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the young ladies before him; but his Lordship upon inquiring into all the circumstances of the complaint, was of opinion, that Mrs. T. ought not to have the guardianship or possession of the young, adies She knew very well that she had no right to such possession, after the opinion then given by the judge. Yet, after having failed in the legal mode by which she sought to obtain such possion, she resorted to illegal and violent means to accomplish that object. The meeting before Lord Ellenborough, to which he now alluded, took place on Aug. 20. On 23d Sept. following Mrs. Taafe attempted by force and violence to wrest the young ladies from the custody of their grandmother, Lady Colebrooke, and this was the assault now complained of; and in order to effect that purpose, she had taken lodgings near the residence of her Ladyship at Hampstead. About two o'clock on the day in question, Lady Colebrooke set out from her house in the carriage, with her three grand daughters and a young boy, for the purpose of coming to London. She saw a glass-coach following her; it passed her carriage, and stopped at a place called The Load of Hay, on Hampstead-hill; it stopped across the road in such a manner, that her carriage could not get on. Two persons who had been on the box of the glass coach, then got off; Mrs. Taafe was in the coach; one of the parties who accompanied her was a Mr. Boultby, who he understood was a person carrying on trade in the city; the other was a man of the name of Parish, a water-man, and a noted prize fighter, who had fought some battles. There were two or three other persons assisting, whose names were not known. They attacked the coach of Lady Colebrooke, which had been previously stopped on the road, opened one of the doors, and insisted on having the two Misses Colebrooke out of the carriage. While they were attempting to drag one of them out by force, Miss Sutherland threw herself into the lap of the young lady, and by that means with the assistance of the coachman, prevented them from taking the young lady away. The parties then went to the other door of her ladyship's carriage, which they opened; & they tried to take away the other young lady who sat near the door: but Lady Colebrooke threw the same obstacle in their way that Miss Sutherland had done, and arrested their violence. A struggle then ensued, assistance was sent for, and several persons were soon collected round the spot. These people being all streangers, were told that it was nothing but a family quarrel; and were desired by the defendants not to interfere. The parties also wished to represent themselves as police officers, who were in the execution of their duty; and thus were the ladies for some time deprived of the assistance and protection which it was the duty of every person present to afford them. At last Lady C. was allowed to depart; she proceeded to her son who resided at the Albany: and solicitors were sent for, and the necessary legal proceedings instituted. The learned counsel said, there were many circumstances connected with this case, which he did not wish to disclose; but he could easily conceive what would be the situation of the young ladies, if they had been taken away from the care of their grandmother. It was suggested, on the behalf of the defendants, that this was a mere accidental rencontre: that Mrs. T. happened to be passing along, and seeing her daughgters, actedmerely from the impulse of maternal affection. But if such a defence was attempted to be set up, he would ask why did she employ, & have in her company on that occasion, a common waterman—a fellow who was called the Milling Waterman. Why did she employ Mr. Boultby, and others, on the same occasion? He should be able to prove, that so far from this being an accident, the glass coach had been hired for the purpose the day before; and that a watch had been placed upon the house of lady Colebrooke, to ascertain when she should leave home with the young ladies. It was a most extraordinary circumstance and a reflection on the police of the country, that in the middle of the day, on a public and frequented read, such an outrage as this should be permitted. When a set of persons got together, as the defendants had done, and acted as they did, it could only be for some nefarious and abominable purpose; and he was confidence the jury must find all these persons guilty.

Lady Colebrooke, a venerable old gentlewoman, eighty years of age, was now sworn. She said her name was Mary; she was widow of the late Sir George Colebrooke, Baronett. In the month of September last she resided at Hampstead Her three grand daughters who lived with her, were—Belinda Colebrooke, Georgina Harriett Colebrooke, and Louisa Sutherland. The two first were the daughters of Belinda Taafe, who was the widow of her son George Colebrooke, formerly Colonel of the Somersetshire militia. On the 23d of September last, she and her grand daughters were coming from Hampstead to London in her carriage. They left Hampstead at 2 in the afternoon. As she was coming down the hill she saw another carriage on Holy-bush-hill coming after her's; the coachman drove after her carriage as hard as he could lay legs to the ground, down the hill; the carriage passed close to her's, but not so close as it did afterwards. At the foot of Hampstead-hill the carriage stopped and she saw some person get out of that carriage. She saw a man, who she understood to be Boultby, get on the box, and sit by the side of the coachman. They drove against her carriage, in such a manner as to force it on the footpath on the letf of the road. This prevented her carriage from going on The person on the box of the other carriage together with the coachman got off. That person was Mr. Boultby. Lady Colebrooke never saw him before, but has seen him since; both the doors of her carriage were thrown open; a man whom she understood to be Joseph Parish, came on her side of the carriage, opened the door, and pulled the step down, put himself on the step, and endeavoured to drag out Harriet Colebrooke.

Here Mr. Denman, the counsel for the defendants, said it was the wish of Mrs. Taafe, in order to save the time of the Court, to plead guilty.

Mr. Gurney said as the Jury had been sworn this could not be done, but she might suffer a verdict of guilty to be taken, so far as regarded herself.

Mr. Justice Bailey: "That is certainly the wisest course she can pursue."

After some further conversation, Mr. Gurney said he would go on with the case; and Lady Colebrooke was proceeding in her evidence, when

Mr. Denman again interposed, and said it was agreed by all the parties that a verdict of guilty should be entered; and when the proper time came they would take an opportunity of laying such facts before the court as might serve to extenuate their offence. This proposal was not made in any spirit of compromise, but to spare the recital of facts, which would be very unpleasant to all parties.

Mr. Justice Bailey: They are certainly pursuing the most proper course. Gentlemen of the Jury, you will find all the defendants guilty.

The jury found a verdict accordingly.

ASSAULT, AND NO ASSAULT.

Briggs v. Russell.—This was an action to recover compensation in damages for an assault, alleged to have been committed, or caused to have been committed, by the defendant upon the plaintiff.

Mr. Hutchinson stated the case for the plaintiff, from which it appeared, that the business arose out of a family dispute, and that the assault stated to have been committed, consisted in the apprehension of the plaintiff under a warrant from a Magistrate. Upon the proofs being called for, however, there was neither attorney, witness, or defendant in court.

Mr. Justice Bailey said Mr. Hutchinson was in a hopeless situation, both with regard to his case and his proofs, and the plaintiff was non-suited.

Nash v. Earl O'Neill—This was an action brought by Mr. Nash, the architect, to recover 7,500*l.* for repairs and improvements done to O'Neill Castle, in Ireland. Lord O'Neil disputed the items of the account, and it was agreed to refer the matters in question to Mr. Gazelee.

[*June 20th.*

EDINBURGH REVIEW No 57

Art. II. *Memoir of the Conquest of Java with the subsequent Operations of the British Forces in the Oriental Archipelago.* By Major William Thorn, late Deputy-Quartermaster to the Forces serving in Java. 1 Vol. 4to. pp. 369.

The expedition, of which this work contains an authentic and scientific narrative, was the greatest that ever crossed the Indian ocean; and was also remarkable as the second occasion—the occupation of Egypt being the first—on which the Asiatic forces of this empire were successfully employed in foreign conquest,—and legions of bigotted Hindus transported, without murmur or complaint, across those mighty waters which many of them had never before beheld, and trained to act and to live with comfort in regions so remote from the scene of their darling superstitions. The results of the conquest, too, were interesting and momentous in the highest degree—both as exposing to our fair and impartial observation large and remarkable races of men, who had been previously very much misrepresented and misconceived—and as holding out a fair prospect of increased happiness, knowledge and improvement, to a great and most docile population.

We will fairly confess, however, that it is not with these topics that we now propose to busy ourselves; and that we have inserted the title of Major Thorn's book, chiefly to have an apology for discoursing a little about Java, under other relations, and with a view to other objects than those with which he is occupied. The story of the conquest has now lost its interest, since the occurrence of nearer and more important victories; and the pleasing prospects to which it once seemed to open the way, have been overcast, by the restoration of the country to its old masters. For our own sakes, we do not know that it would be wise or patriotic to wish for a further extension of our Indian dominions; and, in point of political justice, we do not see how the claims of the Dutch, who certainly never were our enemies but by compulsion, could easily be resisted. But it is impossible not to commiserate the fate of the natives, whom this restoration (a word, for the most part, of evil omen to subjects) has once more delivered over to such harsh and injudicious rulers; and we really are not sanguine enough to hope that they will soon have either sense or liberality enough to profit by the example we set before them, or the models we put into their hands. Of the actual state and capabilities, both moral and physical, of this great country, we hope soon to be able to give our readers an account, in a review of the large and comprehensive publication of Sir Stamford Raffles. At present, we mean to confine ourselves to a short sketch of the Commerce of the Indian Islands—a subject peculiarly interesting to this country, since the relaxation of the East India Company's monopoly has opened up the neigebouring regions to the enterprise of English merchants—and still, we believe, very partially and imperfectly understood, even among commercial men.

That vast and fertile groupe of islands which lies between India and China, is perhaps the richest and most luxurious region of the habitable globe; and the greater part of its productions being eminently suited to the taste and the wants of all other countries, seem, from the most ancient times, to have found a market co-extensive with the known world; and to have excited, through a long series of ages, the cupidity and ambition, not of traders merely, but of the greatest statesmen and conquerors. From the days of Alexander down to those of Bonaparte, the commerce of the Eastern world has been regarded as one grand source of national wealth and industry—the central and primary region of opulence and luxury—and the great fountain of public splendour and individual comfort.

strained through the narrow and obstructed channels of Arabia and Egypt, that the wasted shores of Italy were first stimulated to reproduction, after the conquest of the barbarians, —and it was this that revived, by the wealth which it poured upon Florence and Venice, the slumbering Genius of Europe, and rekindled from its ashes the long extinguished flame of liberty and taste. It was the attraction of the same splendid commerce that gave its first memorable impulse to the spirit of maritime discovery—opened a way to Vasco round the Cape of Storms,—and led Columbus, though in an opposite direction, to the still more eventful and magnificent discovery of another world. Its actual effects, too, were long commensurate with the efforts and expectations to which it gave rise. It created Alexandria—it revived Italy—it gave wealth, power, talent and virtue to Portugal and Spain—and spread through all Europe that taste for elegance and splendour which is akin to still higher refinements—and is, at any rate, the great spring of mental activity and omnipotent industry.

It would be curious to inquire from what causes it has lost its efficacy in these later times; and why Portugal, Holland, and England, when in full and peaceful possession of those very fountains of wealth, from the precarious access to which they once derived so many benefits, seem now to find them a part rather of their weakness than their strength, and a burden rather than a support to their finances. The problem is full of instruction—and full, too, of humiliation. We do not say that its solution is perfectly easy, or that it is to be determined by dogmatic asseverations: One thing, however, may be safely assumed; and that is, that nature is still the same, and that the change has not arisen from any revolution in the condition of the countries in question, or the physical wants and appetites of men. The teeming islands of the East have not been blasted with sterility; nor have men lost their relish for their 'spicy drugs' and infinitely various productions. But our resort to them has been artificially regulated and restrained; and the freedom of trade has been fettered by monopolies, and its object narrowed, from that of enriching the world, to the support of provincial power and official importance. We have no wish, however, to enter at present into these thorny discussions; and shall proceed therefore, without further preface, to give our readers such information as we happen to possess as to the nature and actual extent of the trade now carried on, from the countries of which we have been speaking, to the other parts of the world.

Without pretending to a very complete or minute enumeration, we may observe, in the way of general description, that the Indian islands trade with each other, with* China and Japan—with what Dr. Leyden terms the Hindu-Chinese nations of the Continent—with Persia and Arabia—and with Europe and America. Each of these branches of trade will demand a few observations.

To a careless observer, there will probably appear little difference in the state of society among the numerous nations or tribes which inhabit this vast Archipelago; and he may not perhaps think of looking for any extraordinary varieties of climate and production in countries all situated within about eight degrees of the equater. A very little attention, however, will soon discover, even in this comparatively narrow range, many degrees of social existence, and a curious diversity of climate and production.

The population of these islands may, in a commercial view, be enumerated as follow; viz. the Agricultural tribes, who provide all the commodities not furnished by the spontaneous bounty of Nature, and who, as there are scarcely any manufactures, may be reckoned the most civilized of the natives; the Maritime tribes, the most turbulent and enterprising; the Savages, who till they can be tamed, are oftener destructive than serviceable to commerce; and the Foreign Settlers, who may be looked on as the brokers and wholesale merchants in the great traffic which is driven from one end of the Archipelago to the other.

Among the agricultural nations may be reckoned some of the greater tribes in the interior of Sumatra; the people of Bali and Lomboc; and, above all, the bulk of the population in the fertile island of Java. The navigators, or maritime tribes, comprehend all the nations which speak the Malay language, and the greater portion of the spirited and enterprising population of Celebes. The foreign settlers are a few Europeans, emigrants from the maritime ports of continental India—some adventurous Arabs; but, above all, the Chinese —the industrious and indefatigable Chinese —in a tropical climate at least, the most productive class of subjects which any state can possess. The intelligence, industry, and foresight of all these foreigners, readily distinguish them from the natives of the country; and, to the most common observation, determine their superior claims to civilizattion and improvement.

The more improved tribes,† or those fixed to the soil, supply the maritime, or less improved tribes, with such productions as imply a superiority of skill and industry —such as corn, cotton-wool, cotton cloths, salt and tobacco. All these articles, when exported, for example, from Java to Sumatra, Borneo, the Peninsula and the Moluccas, bring an advance, according to circumstances, of from one to three hundred per cent.

The productions which the less improved tribes supply in exchange, are either in their under state, or little altered by labour; such as gold dust, rough diamonds, cloves and nutmegs; benjamin and gambir or catechu, the inspissated juice of a plant which is eaten with the betel-nut, and constitutes, indeed, from its universal use, one of the most considerable articles of native commerce.

The carrying trade, in all these commodities, principally conducted by the enterprising navigators of Celebes, and especially by the Bugis of Wajo, by their skill and activity, may be said to form the very life of the native commerce of the Archipelago. A slight sketch of their regular dealings will afford the most interesting picture of the native trade of those countries. The Wajo Bugis are a turbulent aristocracy of six confederated states, who inhabit the northern part of the south-western limb of that whimsically shaped island. They dwell on the borders of a great lake, from which there flow into the sea several navigable rivers. This peculiarity of situation has perhaps given rise to that character for enterprise and industry which distinguishes them from all the other indigeonus tribes of the Indian Islands. There is no country, from New Guinea to Mergui, to which their enterprise does not extend. Setting out on their voyages at the beginning of the favourable season, they quit the borders of their native lake, in vessels of from 20 to 70 tons burthen, and sail in various courses, as directed by interest, habit, and previous connexion. Their original outward cargoes are chiefly composed of the excellent durable cloths of their native country, manufactured from the cotton of Bali and Lomboc. The greater number of the traders direct their course towards the fertile and extensive countries to the westward. One body takes the direction of Java, where they exchange their cloths, and gold and silver specie, for the highly prized tobacco of that island, which supplies the extensive consumption of the Indian islanders throughout with that drug—for the opium of Bengal—the cotton fabrics of Europe and India—and the iron, broad-cloth, and steel of Europe.

The most considerable body, however, performs a trading voyage along the coasts of Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, the eastern shores of the Gulf of Siam, the islands in the mouth of the Straits of Malacca, and the western shores of the Peninsula, until it terminates in Malacca or Penang, where they give the gold and bullion, collected in the voyage, for the same commodities obtained by their brother traders in Java. At Penang alone, to give some notion of the extent of this branch of trade, we have reason to believe that not less than half a million of dollars in bullion is annually left by those people in exchange for the single article of opium.

The Wajo and other merchants of Celebes, who take an easterly direction, generally engage in the fishery of tripang or seaslug, a singular article of Chinese luxury, and from its amount, and the demand for it, a most important ingredient in the commerce of the Indian islands; tortoise shell, which abounds in the same parts of country; and birds' nests which are found in almost all of them. These same merchants, before they were disturbed by the injustice of Europe, were also the carriers and dealers in the great spice trade, and transported their spices to the emporia in the western parts of the Archipelago. A few smuggled cloves and nutmegs, and a larger portion of these spices in their wild state, are all that now remain to them of this branch of commerce.

Of the adventnrous character of the commercial enterprises of these semibarbarous traders, the highest opinion may be formed, from their voyages to the coast of New Holland in quest of tripang,—in the fishery of which, it is probable that not less than 40 vessels of from 20 to 70 tons, are annually engaged from the port of Macassar alone, from which 400 tons of the commodity are exported to China, the sole market of this singular luxury, where the curious discrimination of the epicures of that nation divides the fish into no less than thirty varieties at as many different prices, one hardly distinguishable from the other but by a practised dealer.

These spirited adventures of the Bugis merchants are, however, it must not be overlooked, wonderfully facilitated by the ease, the safety, and security with which the seas of the Indian Archipelago may generally be navigated. The great number of the islands, the proximity of their shores, the smoothness of their waters, the total absence of hurricanes and typhoons, and of the land and sea breezes make it, in short, a matter of ease to perform, in their crazy barks such long voyages, as it would be madness to undertake in any other climate. In a word, from all the advantages now enumerated, we may rather compare the Malayan seas to canals formed by the hand of Nature, facilitating the intercourse between the different provinces of the same country, than to the rude and inconstant seas of other latitudes.

The trade between *the Indian islands* and *China*, is certainly the most important of the foreign commercial relations of both countries, for its extent and utility. This indeed is the only foreign commerce which is admitted to be necessary to the proud empire of China, which pretends in other cases to despise it. The peculiar productions of the Indian Archipelago have become, by the habit of ages, scarcely less indispensable to its great population, than the teas of China are to the modern inhabitants of Europe. At least twenty thousand tons of Chinese shipping conduct this trade annually. These vessels, which, from a corruption of the Malayan word *jung* (a ship), we call Junks,* are, according to the depth of the ports they enter, from the inconsiderable size of 100 tons burthen, to the enormous and unwieldy one of 1500.‡ These vessels perform no more than one voyage yearly,—though the time, from port to port, seldom exceeds twenty days. They come and go with a flowing sheet, under the benignant influence of the monsoons, without which, it may be said of this, as well as every other proper Asiatic trade, that it could have had no existence.

The intercourse between China and the Indian islands is prodigiously extended by the crowds of emigrants from the former to the latter. There is not, for example, one of the seven great junks which annually visit the ports of Java, which does not bring from four to five hundred passengers, as permanent settlers. The overflowing population of China is, in fact, poured out in this way on the almost unoccupied Indian Archipelago, as its most natural receptacle. An easy intercourse is kept up by a short voyage between these countries; and, did not the laws of China, without the possibility of evasion, prohibit the emigration of women, we should, beyond doubt, see in a few years a Chinese empire established in the Indian islands. As it is, they intermarry

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* Now all persons not acquainted with these Islands or the character of the natives, must conclude that they send out their fleets to all these places, this is by no means the case; their Proas are seen at Mallaca, and Pinang, Timor, Batavia, and at Magindano and they sometimes visit Trin gano, but here is the extent of the trade, of the Indian Islands, as far as regards their own trade, but that they are visited by English, Dutch, Americans, Arabs, and Chinese, for that purpose is well known and that the Chinese who have settled extensively among them, build Junks of 500 Tons, for the China trade and also trade largely in a vessels half Malay, half Chinese, among the Islands, to Mallaca, Pinang and even to the Gulph of Carpenteria, in search of Trepang, or sea Slug.

The Maritime tribes, comprize indeed the whole of the Bugis population not a man among them that does not understand, the use of the Plough and Spade of the oar and rudder as well as of the Lance and Creese.

BOMBAY EDITOR.

† This is so very contrary to what we believe to be the fact, and so opposite to any thing we have ourselves witnessed, that we must say they have derived their information, from not very authentic sources, the Maritime Bugis is polite, affable, and well informed, inquisitive, curious, and high minded, & on his return to his native village is considered as much superior to the untravelled, as possible, the Chiefs of several of the Bugis villages, on the Celebes, have been Nacodahs of Proas, and in general we may pronounce, the Maritime Bugis, as superior to the other class of his countrymen, this is not said from vague information or prejudiced reasoning, but from personal acquaintance, with several, correct and well informed men of this tribe, amongst whom we must not forget Mahomed Radin, who has for many years resided under the company's protection at Bencoolen.

The Bugis, brings from their own country to the Western ports Gold dust, Sago, Birds of Paradise, Long Nutmegs, Agala wood, Trepang, &c. &c. and in return take Opium, Piece goods of all kinds, including English Chintz of which every Bugis that can afford it, has some Jackets.

It must however be recollected that the title of Bugis, is assumed by all the Eastern Islanders, & is fact synonymous with Gentleman, a pass word, that speaks pre-eminence, the precise meaning of the word Bugis, is however lost, for it is not applied to a particular nation or tribe, but as we said before is usurped by all the Eastern Islands, if we except Java, Borneo and Sumatra, I am a Bugis of such a place, is the usual answer to an interogatory, whether he is really a Bugis or not.

The Bugises of the Celebes, however sometimes send out Colonies, Mr. Dalrymple speaks of one in Borneo and there is a large Colony of them at Madura, from whom Radeen Mahomed, before mentioned is descended.

BOMBAY EDITOR.

* Jung or Joong, is the Malayan, or rather the Javanese, word, for the identical Chinese Ships, not for an European Ships, which is called Koppell, all over the Malay world. But it is by no means proved that Junk, is the corruption of Joong. In the English sea dialect, Junk is applied to any thing rude or mishapen as well as to old Cable, the inference in favor of the Malay word, is however strong, from the circumstance, of the adoption of two or three other Malay words into our vocabulary, viz. Paddy, (Padee) Godown (Gadong) Compound, (Campong.)

‡ We have the dimensions of several Junks laying before us but the largest one that we can find, on the most exagerated calculation, measures only 960, even this is enormous, these Vessels, may be fairly stated to be the rudest monuments of Naval Architecture that exist, and this is the more remarkable as their smaller Vessels, and Boats of all descriptions are not excelled, if equalled by even any European nation the management, of them is admired by all, but with regard to that of the Large Junks, the falling off is so evident as to strike the most superficial observer. In adverse winds and narrow chanels they lay at anchor for days, when a European Ship, finds no difficulty. On entering the Boca Tigris, if the wind is not favorable the sails are unbent, and they are towed up to Canton by two or three hundred small boats.

The Navigators of these China Junks are often Portuguese from Macoa, or Siam and in one instance, an American of the name of Smith, made several voyages from Macoa, to Batavia.

Most of the Large Junks are built of Teak at Siam, and a good many of 3 to 500 Tons on Borneo, it would appear that China produces no wood for Ship building but fir of which all their small vessels are built, it is said to last, very well for 10 or 12 years, with very little more precaution than frequent oiling the bottom and white washing the upper works, and occasionally hanging a Bag of Lime over the Bows, near the surface of the water.

BOMBAY EDITOR.

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with the natives of the country,—continuing, however, with their descendants, a distinct race, and retaining the religion and manners of their native country. In this manner they are established in every country of the Archipelago; but the singular condition in which they exist on the west coast of Borneo, is most deserving of notice. There they are found, it is alleged, to the number of two hundred thousand, nearly in a state of independence, acknowledging but a nominal subjection to the native Princes.

The cargoes of the junks consist of teas, porcelain, raw silk, wrought silks, cotton cloaths, wearing apparel, toys, books and stationary, with brass and iron utensils of various descriptions. We have room for little more than a bare enumeration of the various articles which form the return cargoes of these vessels. The most prominent are, edible birds' nests, of which Java alone supplies, annually, not much less than half a million of Spanish dollars worth; gold, tin, tripang, pepper, spices, animal sinews dried in the sun—what in the commercial language of our South-American traders, is called, we believe, jug-beef; betel-nut, chiefly used as a masticatory; rattans, applied in China, as in the Indian islands, to every purpose of cordage; tortoise-shell, which chiefly abounds on the coasts of Celebes, Amboyna, and the more eastern islands; buffalo and ox-hides, from Java, Bali and Lomboc, in which a large and handsome breed of both descriptions of cattle is found; cotton from Lomboc, Bali and Java; cloves, mace nutmegs; bees-wax, fish maws, and sharks fins, fresh additions to the singular luxuries of the Chinese table; rhinoceros' hides and horns; with elephants, teeth, and those of a variety of marine animals, ebony, benzoin, Malayan camphor, sandal-wood, lignum-aloes, and agar agar, a species of marine moss, cheaply used by the Chinese in room of gum, in several of their manufactures, and which might perhaps be substituted by ourselves with advantage, for the expensive gums at present employed in the arts.

(To be continued.)

LETTERS FROM PARIS 1818.

"Instead of finding ultra-Bonapartists, ultra-Royalists, and ultra-Jacobins, and all chaos and confusion, I found the generality of the people attached to the present order of things, and that too for reasons which I shall presently explain. Instead of finding ministerial despotism slavary of the press—the people gagged as in the time of Bonaparté, I found, on the contrary, ministerial indulgence and liberality far exceeding my expectations. The Press is not only in a great measure free, but is actually become licentious and scurrilous; and as to the liberty of speech, the people now speak, to make up for the time when Bonaparte with his liberal ideas, his *grandes pensées*, and *grandes mesures*, kept their mouths closed. Indeed, I found Paris very different from what I did when I was there at two epochs since the restoration, viz. in 1814, and last year. In 1814, I found the Parisians distrustful, dissatisfied, and disappointed in their expectation; last year I found them better disposed towards their Government than in 1814, but still sullen and much irritated against the Allies. However, from my observations, and my conversations with persons of all descriptions and parties, during my late trip I found confidence in, and attachment to, the Bourbons, considerably increased, and the rancour towards the allies less than it was last year, from a full conviction that they will shortly be rid of them.

"The Constitutional party is by far the most numerous and respectable, as it consists of the following description of persons: proprietors of national property, pensioners, placemen, and all who were enriched by the Revolution, and are delighted to see their wealth (some well and some ill-gotten) guaranteed by the legitimate dynasty. Then again, all those persons who remained in quiet possession of their property during the Revolution, they certainly are not desirous of a change as an attempt at re-action, no matter on what principles, might endanger that which they peaceably possessed during the stormy periods of the Revolution. And what makes the Constitutional party still stronger is, that on any great political question, or in case of emergency, the ultra-Liberals that is, the Republicans make common cause with them, in order to oppose the ultra-Royalists. Add to this the corps literati, and the bar, they are decidedly constitutionalists; some Republicans among them it is true, but certainly none of them ultra-Royalists As to the latter party, their number is so small, so insignificant in every respect, so deficient in talent, and so pregnant with imbecility and mischief, that really they are not worth noticing.

"It is said the Ultras wish for the ancient order of things, in order to get their property back.—It is no such thing—they know that to be impossible, for all the Sovereigns of Europe have pledged themselves that Louis XVIII should govern France according to the charter; all that the Ultras want is, place & power.

If they were in, they would not hold the language that they do when they are out; but such language as they now use will, however preclude them for ever from the councils of a Bourbon Sovereign. I know that, when one of the leading Ultras (Count de Bruges) was in office for a short time, soon after the King's first restoration (he was Chancellor of the Legion of Honour) he made a speech in which he did not at all shew himself averse to the Constitutional Government of France.

"The ultra-Liberals are, as I have already observed, Republicans, but would not object taking office under the present Constitutional regime. In this party there is considerable intellect and talent; but still I do not think that they turn it to a good account, for, if they did, they should, with all their might, talents and energies, support a Bourbon King in preference to any other. I stated these opinions at a dinner given by a friend of mine (a Portuguese gentleman) to a numerous party, which consisted principally of ultra-Liberals, and a celebrated Republican, a man of talent and wealth, who was some months ago tried at Paris for treason, and acquitted: he was implicated in what was called the *Black Pin* Conspiracy.

These were my observations:—"Were I a Frenchman, and a man who professed liberal opinions, I should be ashamed to say a word in favour of Buonaparte's system, as that system was anti-liberal, and a system only fit for freebooters. Instead, therefor of defending that system, I would for ever abjure it, and excommunicate all those who ever supported the tyrant by their writings or speeches. & would, on the contrary, think myself proud of defending the present King—a Bourbon Prince, and the Charter; for in doing so I support a system against which most of the powers of Europe armed themselves to crush, for there is no difference between the Constitution of 1789 and that of 1814. The privileged orders had then no more privileges than they have now—no tythes then—no tythes now—Equality in the eyes of the law was promulgated then, and is confirmed now—Plebeian blood was then declared to be no obstacle to military and civil promotion—the same is acknowledged by the Charter—the Bastile was destroyed—Bonaparte erected another (the Chateau de Vincennes)—Louis XVIII, and the Charter destroyed it. This very Charter, and a Bourbon King, should be my pride to defend, as their very existence impeaches the conduct of those who armed against France; and they who did so, now, by their guaranteeing that Louis XVIII should govern France by a Charter, proclaim to all Europe that they (the coalesced Sovereigns) were wrong in 1789, and that the people of France acted right. Now, if a Prince who was not of the Bourbon family were called in to govern France at present, the triumph of Frenchmen would not be so complete. For here you have Louis XVIII, a Bourbon Prince, confirming your acts of 1789, which were then called insurrection, rebellion, etc. What will the Governments of Prussia and Austria say to their subjects now?—They who were the first to take up arms to suppress the Revolution of 1789, now guarantee and consolidate that very Revolution. It cannot be said that they were compelled to do so; such arguments might have been resorted to by them when were forced to submit to the gigantic power of Bonaparte, but in 1814 and in 1815 the case was different. They were then in the attitude of conquerors. Only adhere to these principles, and depend on it, other nations of the Continent will follow your example." These observations were generally relished, and a very intelligent advocate, of the first celebrity at Paris, M. Mauguin, who was one of the party at dinner, and rather an ultra liberal, did me the honour to say, that, he very much approved of my sentiments; that I had thrown new light upon the subject, and that I had treated it very differently to what it had ever been. His agreeing with me in my opinons could not fail to be very flattering to me. Indeed, were the ultra-liberals to adopt this reasoning, and join themselves to the constitutional party, there would soon be unanimity amongst all parties, even out of France, from what is considered right there cannot be wrong in Germany. I have already observed, the ultra-Royalists cannot be called a party; indeed, just as much as one may call Simon Paapp (the dwarf) a man, or his consort Annette, a woman.

"It now remains for me to say a word of the Bonapartists, or the Army. Those Marshals and officers who have acquired fortunes and titles by the Revolution, will with all their might support the present order of things. If they were not sincere in 1814, it was because they doubted the sincerity of the King, and besides that, they thought the Ultras more powerful and more intelligent than they are. Now that they know them, they no longer dread them. As to those of the army who have been checked in their career for pillage, nothing of course will satisfy them till they are again led on to pillage. this is the true sense and meaning of the Bonapartean system. But still these people are not to be dreaded: firstly, because they have no leaders of either, credit or wealth. Secondly I am well convinced that no military Government can, ever be established in France. And what are disbanded soldiers and officers to do, without money and without leaders? France en masse, is by far more inclined towards Republicanism, or at least towards republican institutions, than towards a military Government.

There is much talent in France, and that too, unfortunately in rags. Men of that description will aspire, and, what is worse, they will conspire; for in most countries we find too much talent, in a quarter where there ought not to be so much, and as often too little where we ought to look for a great deal. It is therefore natural enough, as I have often had occasion to observe, that talents in rags, should be warring against ignorance in embroidery.

"It therefore the Army of Occupation leaves France, I am convinced that the peace of Europe in as much as regards France, is not likely to be disturbed; but should they not then indeed it will be a signal for a general rising, not only in France, but in other countries. The Continental Allies are playing an hazardous game; they will not find that devotedness and enthusiasm in their subjects they did in 1813; besides that, the troops which were left in France have been impregnated with ideas which do not well accord with the military institutions of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, where merit and bravery must yield to what is called high birth. The Allies will undoubtedly have much to answer for, if their remaining in France should bring on fresh troubles. The French have fulfilled their pecuniary engagements, and have been tranquil these three years since the last treaty was signed; what plea can therefore be urged by the Allies for their not fulfilling their engagements? There is a greater chance of peace in Europe if the Allies withdraw, than if they remain in France. However, my Readers know from experience, that my political opinions generally prove correct, althongh I have not the honor of being attached to any Ministry, or to any Embassy.

FARCE'S.

A set of strolling players, in Cardinal Richelieu's time, had such success in performing farces of the lowest kind, but which pleased the public so much that the theatrical company of the *Hotel de Bourgoyne* complained of them to the cardinal; who, being fond of every thing dramatic, sent for them to perform before him in the *Palais Royal*; which they did so much to his satisfaction, that he would not forbid their performance.

The piece they exhibited before him is too curious to be omitted here; as it shews, however magnificent he was in many of his political views, how coarsely he could be amused.

Gros Guillaume, one of the principal drolls in this exhibition, who is represented to be as thick as he was long, and who often, by means of a dress with hoops stretched across, formed himself into the figure of a hogshead, was, in this farce, supposed to be the wife of *Turlupin*, who, jealous of *Garguille*, is determined to cut off her head. Infuriated with this idea, he seizes her by the hair with a drawn sabre in his hand; while she, upon her knees, conjures him, by every thing that was tender, to abate his anger.

She first reminds him of their past loves and courtships—how she rubbed his back when he had the rheumatism, and his belly when he had the gripes; and how particularly charmed she was with him when he wore his dear little flannel night-cap—but all in vain! "Will nothing move thee?" cries *this amiable fair one*, in a fit of the last depair—" Then, O thou barbarian; think of the *bacon and cabbage* I fried for your supper yesterday evening."—"Oh the sorceress!" cried *Turlupin*—I can't resist her—she knows how to take me by my foible—the bacon!—the bacon quite unmans me and the very fat is now rising in my stomach—*Live on, then, thou charmer—fry cabbage—and be dutiful.*"

A Parisian fortune-teller, long known on the Quays by the name of Nostyadamus, was missed from his usual station a few days since. He had been in the habit of prophesying for several years that he should die by hanging. He was found in his lodging and hanging by his garters.

Conical Corner.

IMPROMPTU

ON READING THAT 20,000 LEECHES HAD ARRIVED FROM FRANCE.

What from France do they send us their *Leeches* in shoals,
Why 'tis like to Newcastle one sending his coals!
Sir JOHN is indignant, says "they are flats,
They might as well send us a cargo of *Rats*!"

Of these *Suckers* we sure have enough and to spare
That have suck'd us so dry, we are mere skin and bone;
And the import's too much for the country to bear,
Unless in return, they'll take some of our own.

Vice-Chancellor's Court, June 5.

CAT RACE.—Usher, the clown, engaged for the Cobourg Theatre, had undertaken to drive his tom cats, in a vehicle of his invention, 600 yards in 10 minutes. He commenced from the South end of Waterloo-bridge, and made the cats perform the task three minutes within the time.

We extract from an American paper a paragraph of a most inviting nature to such of our restless countrymen as feel an itch for emigration:—A traveller on his return from the State of Ohio, where he had been to purchase a farm in that "land of milk and honey," gave this account of the State of Promise: "Sir—As I was driving my team, I observed a hat in the path; I reached with my whipstick to take it up from the mud. 'What are you doing with my hat?' cried a voice under it, I soon discovered under the *chapeau* a brother emigrant up to his ears in the mire, "Pray let me help you out!" said I, "Thank you," said the bemired traveller," I have a good long-legged horse under me, who has carried me through worse sloughs than this; I am only stopping to breathe my nag, as this is the firmest footing I have found in fifty miles."—(*Federal Republican.*) This reminds us of a nearly similar story formerly prevalent respecting the Weald of Kent.